Central American
NEWSLETTER

Newsletter of the Central American Group of the Spanish Main Society.
Editor: Michael P. Birks, 36 Trevor Road, Flixton, URMSTON, Manchester M41 5QH. England. 0161-747 5924.

Vol.IV, No.69 October 1997

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The **Central American Group** is a part of the **Spanish Main Philatelic Society,** the leading Society in the world for collectors of Latin America. The journal of the SMPS is *The Mainsheet*, published quarterly, and is free with your subscription. The Secretary is Brian Moorhouse, PO Box 105, PETERBOROUGH PE3 8TQ, England. Phone 01733 2687078. The subscription is currently £8 in Europe or $20 elsewhere. Cheques in sterling of US$ should be made payable to "The Spanish Main". A three year subscription of £21/$54 and a five year subscription of £30/$80 are available and payment for these longer subscriptions may be made by Access, Mastercard or Visa. The minimum subscription is one year. If joining during the course of the year the appropriate part subscriptions should be added - Feb-Apr £6/$15; May-Aug £4/$10; Sep-Nov £2/$5 to pay through to the following January when the subscription paid will come into effect.

The **Central American Group** caters for the collectors of Mexico to Panama. Its journal, which you are now reading, is published quarterly, and is available by annual subscription. The subscription is currently £8/$15 resident in the UK or in Europe, or £11/$19 elsewhere. The minimum subscription is one year. If joining after June 1st, add 50% to pay through to the following January when the subscription paid will come into effect. Cheques in sterling payable to "The CA Group" should be sent to the treasurer, David Hankey, 2 Prince's Drive, Marple, STOCKPORT SK6 6NJ, England. Phone 0161-449 0693. We shall be pleased to forward the relevant portions of multi-subscription cheques to the SMPS or the Chile Group.

We regret we cannot accept dollar cheques for subscriptions because each cheque costs £5/$8 to negotiate.

Back issues are available to members at 75p/$1.50 each, although Volumes 1 *(of which there are only two sets of copies remaining)* and 2 can be purchased for £10/$20 each, complete, inclusive of postage. Non-members may request a sample copy for 75p/$1.50 post paid. Requests for back issues should be sent the the Editor, to whom cheques should be made payable. Undated dollar cheques are acceptable for this service.

The group leader is Richard Saundry, Gwrych Cottage, Godstone Road, Bletchingley, REDHILL RH1 4PL, Surrey, England. Phone 01883 742186.

The group does not run a packet. The SMPS Packet Secretary is Brian Sylvester, 3 Russell Court, St Lukes Road, MAIDENHEAD SL6 7AP Berkshire, England. Phone 01628 784555.

Although most packets are of a general nature, there are occasional specialised one country packets. Good and unusual material is always wanted.

Owing to insurance difficulties, the packet is not available to overseas members, although we shall be pleased to accept material for inclusion from them.

The auctioneer of the SMPS is Brian Moorhouse, to whom Auction and Private Treaty lots should be sent. Brian is a dealer, and will include your name on his mailing list if requested to do so.

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Vol.IV, No.69 **October 1997**

EDITORIAL

Once again we reach the end of a year and we must ask you to renew your subscriptions. Our membership has declined over the past few years and it becomes increasingly important to retain as many members as possible in order to remain financially viable. It is equally important to us to take note of suggestions or criticisms that we may halt this decline but there has been no correspondence on this subject for some time. I can only assume therefore that those still subscribing are generally happy with what they read.

Content continues to be a major source of concern to me. We have a reciprocal arrangement with all the LA groups worldwide that we may reproduce previously published articles. I have tried to avoid doing this so far but it may well be that some articles in future editions may not be original. This of course may be a good thing since many fine articles have been published by the other groups and so deserve a wider audience. This may be the only way I can redress the current imbalance in the representation of the Republics.

The next Spanish Main auction is on Saturday 15 November at the usual venue of the Station Hotel in Peterborough. This is more than just an auction since most of the people concerned with running the club and its groups are there and spend as much time in the bar chatting and eating as in the auction room itself. Why not come and join us and make yourself known?

This year's Spanish Main Cup has been brought forward slightly to coincide with Thematica. They are in the Carrisbrook Hall whilst we are in the rooms of the Victory Services Club above. In addition to the competition, to which you and 16 sheets are cordially invited, are various displays and talks by members. Again it would be nice to see some of our members who do not normally attend but may be tempted by the adjacent Thematic show.

John Fosbery informs me that the packet is in difficulties through a lack of booklets. If you have surplus material it does not make sense to have it lying around when it could be in someone else's collection and their cash in your pocket. Details of the packet secretary are on the facing page.

mpb

For the diary:- **Saturday 15 November 1997**
Spanish Main auction with Brian Moorhouse commencing 1.00 p.m. prompt, viewing in the morning, finished by 4.30 p.m..
The Station Hotel (next to the railway station), Peterborough.

Saturday 22 November 1997
Spanish Main Meeting at the Victory Services Club, 10.30 a.m.,

COLLECTING DEAD LETTERS OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION (Part 1)

by RICHARD SAUNDRY

One of the more unfortunate aspects of any war is that in the ensuing fighting individuals get physically separated and cut off from all communication with each other. Civil wars are particularly noteworthy in this respect insofar that often individual members of the same family living in different but not necessarily far-off parts of their country can find themselves separated behind opposing enemy lines. As the fighting becomes more prolonged individuals tend more and more to lose track of their loved ones on the other side. When ultimately communications between them once more become possible because one side or the other gains ground, letters formerly held up because the addressees were in "enemy held" territory cannot now be delivered because the intended recipients have either moved on without leaving forwarding addresses, or the addresses are insufficiently clear to afford ready delivery.

In this regard the Mexican Civil War 1911-14 was tragically to be no exception and any student of the postal history of Mexico of this period cannot but be aware of the existence of many dead letters, many of which can serve as exquisite documents chronicling the fortunes of the warring factions. Furthermore the genuine attempts by the Mexican postal authorities to try and deliver so many of these letters often resulted in such covers attracting a number of different postmarks making each and every one of them the worthwhile object of deeper investigation. Often hidden among the plethora of postmarks very rare or elusive types can be found.

A few references to dead letters from the Mexican Civil War have appeared, principally in Mexicana, the quarterly journal of the Mexico Elmhurst Philatelic Society International **(MEPSI** - the internationally renowned philatelic society catering for the interests of collectors of Mexican stamps and postal history), and it is likely that much of that I write here is "old hat", but inspection of about fifty or so Revolutionary dead letters, collected principally because of postmark interest, have led me to re-evaluate one or two things that were written many years ago. If for no other reason, the gathering together of my thoughts and commentaries on other people's writings may possibly be of use to others.

I have before me two very short articles devoted to the subject of Mexican dead letters. The first is a single page item (Mexicana, October 1955, page 64) penned by H. C. Hopkins, an eminent early student of the philately of Mexico. I suspect from his style of writing that this particular article was written as some kind of "space filler," and that he fully expected nearly all other readers of Mexicana at that time would have been very familiar with Mexican dead letters, and most would have had a working appreciation how the Dead Letter Office (or Offices [?]) in Mexico operated.

Only those philatelists new to this aspect of Mexico would be expected to get anything really useful from his article. I suspect, however, that that there are more than just a few collectors among us who would find what Hopkins wrote over forty years ago of more than passing interest.

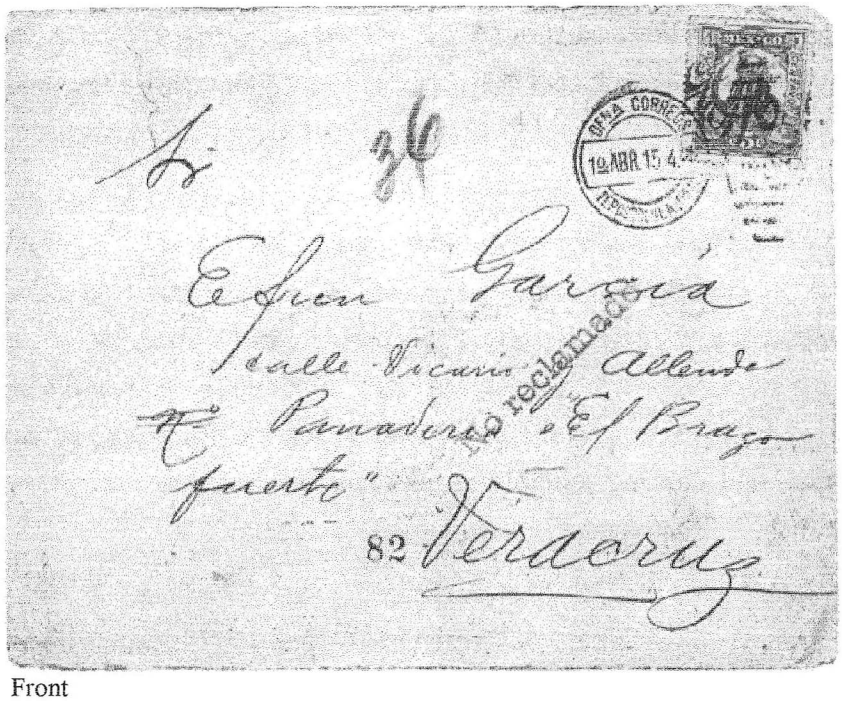
The second article, also a one page item from Mexicana (page 663 of the January 1973 issue), "Dead Letter Office 'REZAGO' Seals", by Fred G. Ingham and James H. Beal is also very useful, for apart from focussing on the various types of seals used by the Dead Letter Office the article also includes some useful extra information about the Dead Letter Office (or "Rezago" in Spanish) itself. Re-reading the Hopkins article and critically re-evaluating the postmarks on a number of my dead letters have led me to re-appraise what I read about the treatment of dead letters by the Mexican Post Office, and has led me to speculate further how the system may actually have operated. In this respect I fully expect to be shot down "in flames".

First, what was the function of the Dead Letter Office, or *"Departamento de Rezagos"?* The Dead Letter Office was established in Mexico by Decree of 26 June 1897, and has operated continuously ever since. The stated function of this office was the control of mail that could not be delivered or returned to the sender. Authorised employees open and search the contents of each item of undeliverable mail, looking for clues to reveal either the addressee or the sender. If usable information can be found the envelope is redirected, *usually in red ink,* and in the period covering the Mexican Revolution was invariably *resealed with a special label marked "Rezago"* in one form or another.

Generally most of those letters that proved difficult to return to the original senders were written by the uneducated or the ignorant. Unfamiliar with the then accepted conventions of letter writing in Mexico, and only forced to write letters because of the exigencies of war, they neglected to append their return address at the customary place on the envelope (for Mexican letters), at the top left hand corner of the front of the envelope. If the envelope had a printed return address this constituted what our American friends quaintly call a "Corner Card".

Furthermore, most writers of undeliverable letters, for understandable financial reasons, tended to use inferior quality stationery and even setting aside the expected battering that dead letters invariably received through much necessary handling whilst trying to deliver them, after a lapse of the order of eighty years they tend to fall apart, possibly through the agency of residual acids in the paper. At each stage of their travels dead letters acquired postmarks and the inferior paper became worn through much handling, and although in the eyes of some collectors such covers look cluttered (Hopkins said they are "not pretty") to the ardent postal historian this adds somewhat to their charm and the unravelling of the story of how such and such a letter was treated can be a very pleasurable and fruitful exercise.

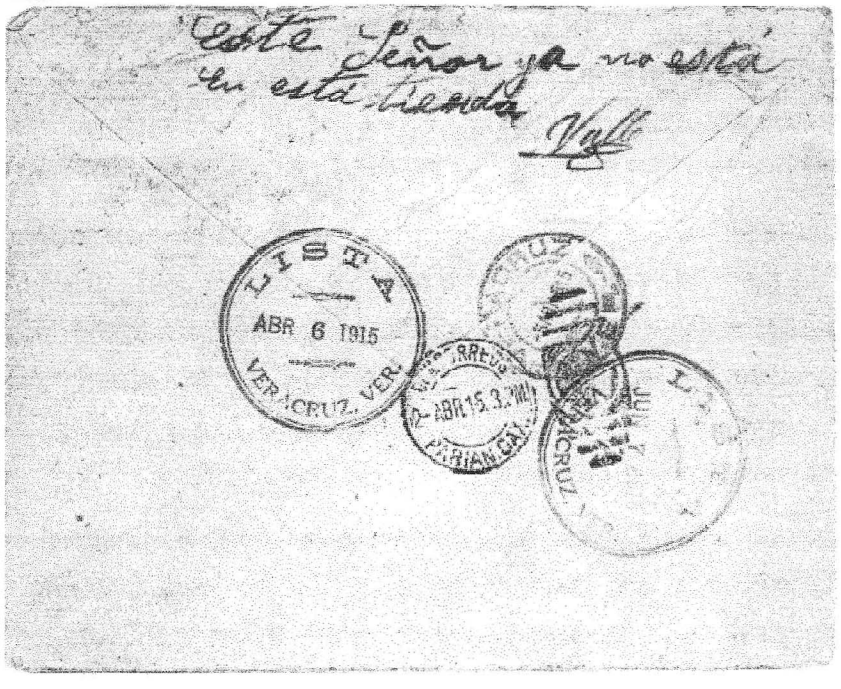
An example of what probably happened to the majority of dead Letters can be exemplified by a letter from my collection which was originally sent from Teposcolula, in the State of Oaxaca, on 1st. April 1915 to a Señor Garcia in Veracruz (Fig. 1).



Front

Figure 1. 1 April 1915. Teposcolula to Veracruz

Back



The 5 ctvos postage stamp bearing the Constitutionalist "GCM" overprint (SG CT73) was neatly cancelled with the Teposcolula duplex datestamp for 4 P.M. and on the reverse of the envelope is a transit duplex postmark for Parian, Oaxaca at 3 P.M. the following day. Parian was a nearby railway town where where the letter would have been placed onto a train on its normal northward journey. The letter arrived three days later in Veracruz (double circular postmark **"VERACRUZ / 5 ABR / VER").** The letter proved to be undeliverable despite the clear address, presumably because the addressee had moved on without leaving a forwarding address, and was annotated on the back flap of the envelope by the delivery postman to that effect "Este Senor (y)a no esta en esta tienda".

Generally Mexican postmen were particularly conscientious in trying to deliver letters and they invariably wrote some explanation as to why a letter could not be delivered (probably prevailing postal regulations required this). Such explanations were often added in pencil, and many such explanations cannot now be read with certainty because their handwriting has now sadly faded. Sometimes different postal officials might in turn try to deliver a troublesome letter and then we might find three or four different messages written in pencil, each signed in full or initialled. In the case of the letter we are considering it was then entered into the *Lista* in Veracruz on April 6th, and the letter struck with a large double-rimmed dated postmark using purple ink.

The *Lista* was quite literally a list that was displayed in the post office specifying letters that could be applied for. Probably successive lists were made daily and anyone who was half expecting to receive letters was advised to check these lists regularly to check if his or her name appeared, and then to claim the letter. In the Mexico of the first decades of this century few people had personal delivery addresses unless they resided in the larger towns, and it was quite normal to have to attend your local post office to check if there were any letters for you.

It was sometimes expedient and, indeed, common practise to address a missive to a particular person at the *Lista de Correos* at the town where the addressee was known to reside. To facilitate retrieval of letters in the *Lista* should they be applied for, the letters were given serial numbers in the daily list. The letter from Teposcolula bears two numbers on the front of the envelope: a manuscript "36" in red crayon, and an "82" in black ink, the latter of which would seem to result from a special handstamp. I am not sure of these two numbers which was the one used for the *Lista* in Veracruz, but if I were to hazard a guess would suggest it were the crayon marking. Most letters I have seen with black handstamped numbers were sent to Mexico City: this is not without relevance for what follows.

At this period it seemed to be common practice for letters to remain in the *Lista* for two calendar months, although I do have the odd letter or two that seem only to have remained in a *Lista* for a single calendar month. In this regard letters entered into the *Lista* in Mexico City seem to be an exception to the rule in that in my experience they invariably remained there for only a single calendar month, and if not claimed did not receive a second expiry *Lista* postmark as was usual elsewhere, but this was probably because the letter in Mexico City could be immediately transferred to the Dead Letter Office.

Returning to our letter in Veracruz after the expiry of the mandatory two month period, and still being unclaimed, the envelope was struck with a second clear *Lista* datestamp, this time for JUN 7 1915. It was also struck on the front with another handstamp reading **"No reclamado",** using the exact same colour of ink as was used for applying the two *Lista* datestamps. At this period there was little uniformity of use of either types of handstamps or of colour of inks throughout the post offices of Mexico and this variety adds to the uniqueness and attractiveness of each dead letter to modern day collectors.

Different coloured inks used by different post offices often provide useful clues as to where in the journey of a Dead Letter a particular "anonymous" postmark was added, especially in trying to sort out details of letters that travelled over very complex routes and which were sometimes entered into more than one *Lista* in different towns (see below).

With the letter we are now considering the scenario is fairly straightforward and the single **"No reclamado"** postmark was struck in Veracruz. Generally, however, a single supplementary mark such as "No reclamado" is the exception rather than the rule: in addition to "No reclamado" (more often "No reclamada") one can find explanatory postmarks such as **"Cumplio el termino de lista",** or **"Cumplis en Lista",** or **"Devuelte por haber cumplido el termino de ley",** or some other similar phrase. Furthermore, a lack of either a forwarding or return address necessitated forwarding the letter to the Dead Letter Office in Mexico City and to facilitate this the envelope was struck on the front with the word **"REZAGOS".**

One can find individual envelopes struck with examples of all three types of such explanatory "anonymous" postmarks, whereas others may show only one type as with the example shown here. Other letters may show combinations of any two of the three types of postmark. In this regard there seems to have been little uniformity of treatment. I guess it would depend if a particular office had ever been issued with the relevant handstamp. Incidentally I am yet to encounter a transit postmark for a letter between the office where the letter had just expired the *Lista* and the Dead Letter Office, so I postulate all such letters went under cover, possibly all the letters from that day's expired list would have been sent in a single bag.

What is important here is that, although there is no direct evidence to confirm this is what happened, the undeliverable letter that had expired the *Lista* was now forwarded to the "Dead Letter Office" or "Rezagos" in Mexico City for search of contents for useful information. I guess that on arrival at the Dead Letter Office that the number "82" would have been struck. There would have been a very real need for control and documentation of letters arriving at the Dead Letter Office in case there might subsequently be some kind of enquiry where charges were brought by individuals seeking redress for destruction of their mails. I do accept that not all letters being sent to the Dead Letter Office in Mexico City bear these "hand struck" serial numbers so my idea that these numbers relate to accountancy at the Dead Letter Office may not be true.

I surmise that in the case of the Teposcolula letter, after opening the contents did not afford any kind of clue for subsequent redirection and they were destroyed; theoretically the envelope should also have been destroyed but obviously the latter did not happen as it is now in my collection. I have often wondered how covers that transited Dead Letter Offices ever survived - obviously some were re-directed to the senders who kept them - but in the case of many of those for which no apparent clues could be found enabling their re-direction there must have been considerable tranfer from the Dead Letter Office to the philatelic market, whether officially sanctioned or otherwise.

To be continued

NICARAGUA: POSTAL RATES FROM 1913 - Part 4

by MICHAEL P BIRKS FRPSL

Below is a transcript of a copy of a decree which came my way recently. Because it is a copy and not the original I cannot vouch for its accuracy but it does make interesting reading.

Postal rates taken from *La Gaceta*, decree signed 8 September 1932,
rates effective 15 September 1932

AIR RATES per 14 grams or fraction

15c rate to United States, Britisah Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Salvador, Europe and Asia via New York.

20c rate to Bahamas, Panama, Costa Rica and Canal Zone.

ORDINARY POSTAGE per 20 grams

2c rate for Nicaragua, American Republics and possessions, Spain and Phillipines for letters.

1c rate for same destinations for post cards.

Tax for Reconstruction of Communications, 1c per piece.

Local service, within and postal district, letters 1c, postcards ½c.

Europe and possessions, Asia and Africa (except Spain and Phillipines)
Letters per 20 grams 7½c
Postcards 1½c
No reconstruction tax on these latter.

Most of these rates were certainly in force prior to the publication date of 8 September, let alone the effective date of 15 September and so it is difficult to determine which changes necessitated this decree. My reading of the American Airmail Catalogue leads me to believe that the mails to Costa Rica from Nicaragua travelled via Cristobal with the introduction of the service on 11 March 1930, which would explain the higher airmail rate. There had been an attempt in 1921 to provide a direct airmail link but the plane failed to complete the journey and I can find no other mention of a later attempt. There is the suggestion that Miami dispatched mail to Costa Rica earlier.

The decree goes on to detail rates for internal airmail.

DOMESTIC RATES by air to the East Coast and first flight to Bluefields.
First flight to the East Coast took place on 5 July 1933.
The mail included 189 letters, two packages of papers and two parcels.

Rate: 8c per 15g or fraction - letters
Registration 3c. Newspapers 1c per 40 grams or fraction.

The plane landed at Laguna de Perlas at about 1 p.m.. Mail was transferred to a launch and taken to Bluefields after the post office had closed. The bags were opened the next day. Letters were not backstamped at Bluefields. A special cachet was used.

For the first time we see airmail rates being charged by metric weight (15g not 14g) because PanAm was not involved, the mails were being flown on a Curtiss Kingbird owned by Líneas Aéreas de Nicaragua, Empresa Vendetti (LANEV), later renamed Líneas Aéreas de Nicaragua, Empresa Palazios (LANEP), when the firm of Palazio & Co, took control. The line was sold to TACA on 16 October 1935.

C31 B
513? 1
x3

C31 B

485? 2
513? 1

The internal air rate was set at 8c per 15g and 1 Cordoba airmail stamps were surcharged for the purpose. The two covers shown left are correctly franked in this respect and also have 2c postage and (presumably) 1c tax affixed. However there appears to be no registration fee paid in this case, unlike covers carried on the later first flight to the east coast.

Fig 27: 8c air 3c reg Inclusive postage

Fig. 28: same

See note, p. 143.

See CAN 72 P. 143

Figures 27 and 28 (top left and middle left) were carried on the first flight to Ocotal, 12 October 1932 where they arrived the same day. The upper cover was backstamped in Ocotal whilst the lower cover was then carried onwards to Esteli where it was backstamped on 18 October.

The statement that first flight mail to the East Coast was not backstamped is incorrect at least as far as this cover (figure 29) is concerned. It may be true that only mail intended for onward transmission was backstamped, that being in the minority.

544? 5
C55 B

583 1

Backstamp from the first flight cover clearly showing the date 6 July, the date the mail bags were opened.

Figure 29 (left). First flight cover, posted 28 June 1932, and carried 5 July from Managua to Bluefields where it arrived the same day, with onward transmission to New York.

In May 1937 a **new obligatory tax** for the building of a baseball stadium was introduced for *all* mail. The existing R.de C. appears to have been absorbed to make a new Pan-American rate of 3c - effectively an increase.

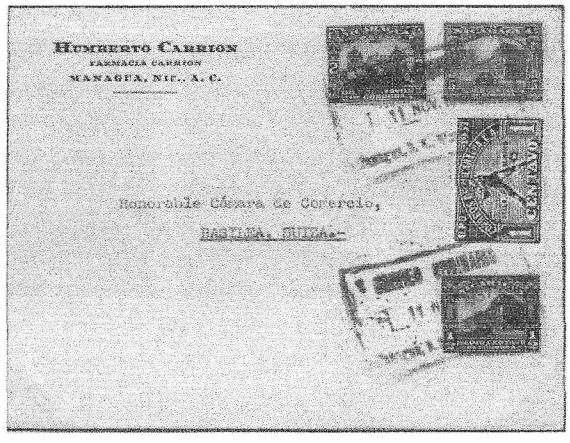
1937 C25 30

655? 3

RA55?

Figure 30 (left) is a 19g registered cover to the USA. It is franked 3c postage, 3c registration and 30c airmail for a single rate, double airmail cover. There are no stamps attached to pay the AR fee. In addition a single 1c baseball obligatory tax stamp seals the back.

Figure 31 (below) is a single rate (7½c) letter to Switzerland. A single 1c baseball stamp is affixed. This is not an error - I have others to Europe. 1937



657? 5
654? 2
RA55?
652? ½

The dates of useage of these tax stamps is not known but I have not seen them used after Jan. 1938.

Significant increases in postal rates ocurred early in 1938 with the Pan-American rate becoming 7c per 20g. It is around this time that the airmail rate also changed. Covers are still found with 15c airmail but I believe it unlikely that the rate was unchanged. More likely this is the point that the 5g weight step was introduced and all the evidence points to it, including the flimsyness of the airmail covers which are now found. Sadly I do not have access to registered covers to prove this point. This was accompanied by a tripling of overseas rates and accompanying services, again with a similar change in airmail rates, I believe.

685 1 697 6 C221 H

649 1
671 3
X2

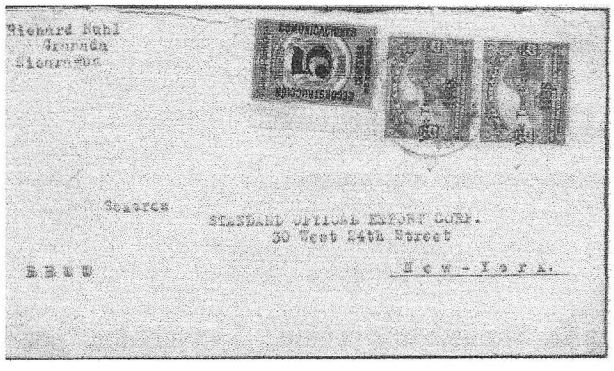


Figure 32. 4 Dec 1938. A single rate cover to New York franked 7c (2 x 3c on 25c plus 1c on 5c).

Figure 33. 16 April 1939. An airmail cover to the USA franked 7c postage plus 15c airmail fee.

6c + 1c tax

Continued on page 108

SOME FISCAL STAMPS OF 1997

from ROGER E ALLEN

During a recent visit to Central America this year Roger Allen took note of the fiscal stamps he encountered and has sent us details. Below are the details.

HONDURAS

TIMBRES FISCALES

In use for most fiscal purposes - documentary, receipt, contract etc..

1 Lempira Green

Straight line rouletted 7 which continues into all margins. Printed by the American Bank Note Co.. There are no inscriptions in the margins except a red sheet number at the top right hand corner. Sheet format 10 x 10.

2 Lempiras brown, 5 L, dark olive green, 10 L deep bluish green, 20 L deep blue, 50 L vermilion, 100 L orange brown, 500 L claret.

Perforated 13, with the perforations continuing into all margins. There is no indication of the printer but the high quality indicates that they must have been produced by a well known international company. In previous years fiscals were printed rather crudely by the Banco Central de Honduras (B.C.H.). There are no inscriptions in the margins except a red sheet number at the top right hand corner. Sheet format 10 x 10.

COLEGIO DE ABOGADOS DE HONDURAS

Lawyers stamps for use on legal documents, contracts and receipts.

1 Lempira

Gold background with violet centre. Straight line roulette 7 which does not extend into the margins. Sheet format 209, 10 x 20 with an extra row of nine on the right hand side, removed for easy accounting. Printer probably the Banco Central de Honduras.

In previous years the Colegio de Abogados de Honduras stamp was perforated 13½ and was gold with a carmine centre. There was also a 50 cents stamp in silver with orange centre also perforated 13½, which has now been discontinued.

COLEGIO DE INGENIEROS CIVILES DE HONDURAS

Civil engineers stamps for use on engineering and construction projects.

1 Lempira

Blue background with the design of a machine in the centre also in blue. Gold inscription in the centre with red shapes. The motto above the value "Estudio, Ingenio, Trabajo" can be translated "Study, skills and work". Perforated 13½ with the perforation extending into all sheet margins. Sheet format 5 x 6.

The design has been constant since at least 1981 but was previously in a darker blue and a slightly smaller size.

COLEGIO DE PERITOS MERCANTILES Y CONTADORES PUBLICOS

Chartered accountants stamps. Used on the provision of balance sheets and other accounting returns.

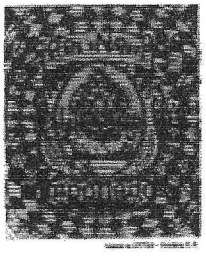
5 Lempiras

Green with black inscription. Perforated 13½ with the perforations extending into the lower and upper margins only. The printers are a local firm named Bulnes Impresores. Sheet format 6 x 10. The sheets of stamps may all or some be cancelled by a small round rubber stamp placed neatly over the corners, reading "Tesorio Colegio de Peritos Mercantiles y Contadores Publicos".

In previous years the design of this stamp was completely different as illustrated left, below. It had a value of only 1 lempira and was green with a red map and red values. Perforated 11. No other details known.

LICORES IMPORTADOS

Imported wines and spirits.



No value. Blue checquered pattern and coat of arms forming background. Black overprint reading "Acdo [Acquerdo] No. 986 Licores Importados". Printed locally by CETTNA. Although this was the only design seen on the bottles in the largest supermarket in San Pedro Sula, there are probably other designs and uses.

NICARAGUA - FISCAL ISSUES

These issues appear now to cover all fiscal uses and during a trip to Nicaragua this year I was unable to unearth any other type or variety of tax stamps.

1 Cordoba vermilion, 2 C light brown, 5 C b lue, 10 C carmine, 25 C orange yellow, 50 C green, 100 C lilac.

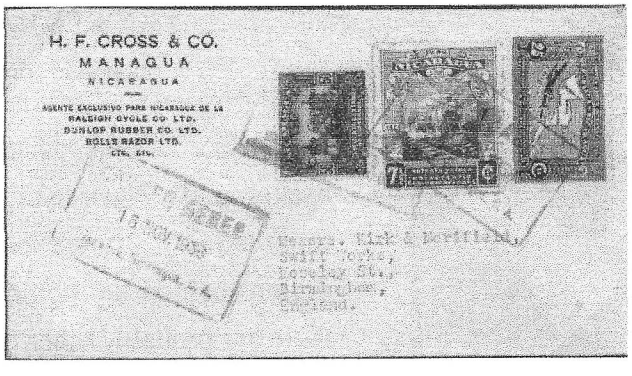
All values are in the same design and are printed in the same sheet format; 10 x 5. All are straight line rouletted 7½, although some of the horizontal rouletting dividing the main stamp from the coupon in in straight line is rouletted 5. There is nothing either on the stamps or on the sheet margins which might give a clue to the printers. Close comparison with the issues of previous years however, which had the impression of the Imprenta Nacional at the foot of the stamps, makes it almost certain that these 1997 issues were produced by them as well. The foot of the 'O' of 'ANO' on the main part of the stamp is quite frequently damaged.

Continued from page 105 669 5 x4

Figure 34. 24 May 1939 (left). A single rate cover to England franked 22½c including two obsolete tax stamps.

Figure 35. 16 November 1938 (below). A single rate airmail cover from Managua to England, franked 22½c postage plus 15c airmail, probably for a letter weighing up to 5g.

672? 5 670 7½ C206 25



RA37? x2 665 ½